Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FROM WISCONSIN.

The Union Convention—Its Excellent Character—A Contrast to the Copperheads—Admirable Resolutions—Splendid Ticket.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 20, 1863.

A sketch of the proceedings of the Union Convention, yesterday, has been sent you by telegraph; but neither in such a report, nor in the more extended limits of a letter, can an idea be given of its character and spirit. There never was an abler body of men, or one in which all parts of the State were more fully represented, assembled here. It was a gathering of solid, sterling men, of gray hairs and wisdom, and whole-souled, enthusiastic young men. There was not a district in the State unrepresented, and among the delegates were men who had served their country on bloody fields, including soldiers with the rank of General and with no rank, and others with experience in legislative harm. There were men who had been Abolitionists, if you please, for long years, and men who up to this time had been Democrats of the strictest sect; and all were united in laboring with an eye-single to unanimity, the Government and restoring the Union.

The contrast between the appearance of this gathering and that of the Copperheads a few days since, was very strongly marked. In the latter, there was not a word spoken to encourage our gallant soldiers; scarcely a phrase used censuring in the strongest degree Southern traitors; no word of cheer for those who, in these fearfully trying times, have tried to administer the affairs of the country so as to subserve the ends for which the Union was established, but the bitterest and the foulest slanders. Party was first, party last—country nowhere.

The Union Convention on the other hand honored both as its temporary and permanent Presidents, officers who have attested their devotion to the country by gallant service in the ranks of its defenders, and has placed a noble man from their number on its ticket. It pledged the heartiest support to our armies and paid a just tribute to our brave volunteers; it avowed a determination to stand by the country everywhere, and always, and to support unconditionally the efforts of the Government to put down the accursed rebellion. No soldier present could have failed to see that these men were his friends, as no soldier failed to see that the other Convention was a gathering of "fire in the rear" men.

The Convention has been very enthusiastic, and on the whole harmonious. There was some ill feeling about the organization of the Convention, but as the friends of Governor Salomon carried that, and the friends of Secretary Lewis secured his nomination, that all passed off.

There was a good deal of earnestness in the discussion among the delegates of the question of who should be Governor, but it was entirely good-natured. All conceded that Governor Salomon had made one of the very best Governors Wisconsin ever had, and there was a strong desire on the part of a majority of the delegates to continue him in office, but when convinced that for various reasons Mr. Lewis could secure the most votes; and particularly that he was most acceptable to War Democrats, a majority voted for his nomination.

Mr. Doolittle, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a partial report, as follows:

Resolved, That following the example of Ohio and other loyal States, this Convention presents to the nation of the persons nominated as Union and not as partisans; as men of well known and well tried loyalty to the Union and the Constitution, whether they be Democrats or Republicans; and we ask all the loyal citizens of Wisconsin to give them their support, without distinction of party.

Senator Doolittle accompanied the above resolution with able and patriotic remarks, which were received with hearty cheers.

Senator Doolittle's speech at the afternoon session of the Convention was excellent, and the resolutions whereby present dangers were pointed out, and the true intent and meaning of the Copperhead policy defined, were exceedingly well put.

The other series of resolutions, or a more comprehensive and liberal platform, we have seldom seen than those adopted by the Convention, as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approves the following propositions contained in the call under which it assembles:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;

That the Constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole National domain;

That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromises with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the National Administration should be heartily and generously supported in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Resolved, That the dignified, courteous and patriotic manner in which the Hon. Edward Bates has discharged the duties of the office of Governor—conferred upon him by the decease of Governor Harvey, at a most important period in our political history—meets our cordial approval.

Resolved, That this Convention, following the example of the Union Convention of Ohio, and other States, present to the loyal people of Wisconsin, in the manner of the persons this day nominated, as Union men, not as partisans, without reference to their political antecedents, and ask for them the support of all loyal men, without distinction of party.

Resolved, That we deplore the partisan hostility which has been and is being awakened against the Government by interested politicians and designing demagogues in the form of opposition to the only lawful, by encouraging rebels, to protract the war; instead of quelling the rebellion, to arouse the animosities of our people, and to occasion elsewhere the same factions, diabolical, and anarchical results which have already disgraced the unfortunate city of New York.

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of the loyal people are due, and are hereby tendered to the brave and devoted soldiers who have rallied to the defence of the old flag, and nobly and persistently sought the battles of the country, and have not vanquished on so many fields the hosts of rebellion, seeking to destroy our national life, and has placed a noble man from their number on its ticket. It pledged the heartiest support to our armies and paid a just tribute to our brave volunteers; it avowed a determination to stand by the country everywhere, and always, and to support unconditionally the efforts of the Government to put down the accursed rebellion. No soldier present could have failed to see that these men were his friends, as no soldier failed to see that the other Convention was a gathering of "fire in the rear" men.

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Judging from the great bank robbery narrated elsewhere, and from other late robberies of the same character, the people are on the increase, and they serve no one but their own love of plunder. Under the guise of rebels, they rob Union men, and then turn their coats to rob Secesh. Nothing but vigorous means, exported in by all her citizens, will relieve Kentucky from this severe scourge.

In this issue, in our special dispatches both from Cairo and Washington, we give an unusually full and interesting presentation of Southern news. These pictures of life in Dixie under the rebellion are graphic and telling, and we cannot read them without sickning that every Northern sympathizer with the rebels was grinding in the prison house with them. The way of transgressors is hard, and it is a pity that the James Larmons of the North are not in the way they affect to covet so earnestly.

The draft in New York has passed off with a quietness that would do credit to an election in a country school district. The tiger was there, but the hand of the keeper was upon him. The enemies of the country wag their heads, and affect to believe that the disturbance is only postponed to the time when the Federal authorities attempt to carry away unwilling conscripts. There is some talk about Gov. Seymour's declaring that this shall only be done over its dead body, until the constitutionality of the Conscription is fully established; but Gov. Seymour will take much better care of his body than that. He will be very unlikely to get in the way, else the issues in and his friends have record.

The tribes from North Carolina are in unmitigated Union. The incident told in our Philadelphia dispatch, of the seizure of a blockade runner from the rebel Government, by the State authorities, is very significant, and will send a chills through Richmond official circles. And there is more of this class of news to come to hand.

Hon. J. T. Lewis, the Union candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, and the present Secretary of State, made a very happy and most excellent speech in the Convention in accepting the nomination. We give it in our report elsewhere. It will be read in here the ring of sterling metal, and is a better inducement of Mr. Lewis than anything we can write of him. Led off by loyalty and patriotism of this stamp, a loyal men at home, and the Wisconsin boys in the field, will make November 3th the funeral occasion of the Jeff. Davis dynasty in their State.

The war in Arkansas begins to promise features of more interest presently. Gen. Steele will soon be heard from crowding a rebel regiment up unvisited by the war.

A CORRECTION.

A portion of this edition contains an article on the second page, which found its way into type, escaping the notice of any of the editor of this paper, containing a blunder in fact, and a worse blunder in principle. The Scalp bounty never was "*a law of Minnesota*," as all the readers of the Tribune should know. It was issued as a military order, and, if we recollect right, by personal men between the then acting Governor and the Adjutant General of the State, not in the credit of either, and abjured by both. It lived only a short time, and only one scalp bounty was paid under it, viz., in high poetic justice, happened to be that of Little Crow, the chief instigator of the Indian murders. The order was promptly denounced by right-minded men, as well as the people of the State, as a piece of needless barbarity, not at all justified by the circumstances of the case, and the Tribune, with others, protested against it. We regret the article in question reaches any share of our readers, but with this admission accompanying it it will do no harm. We know where eye it meets, will do us the justice to acknowledge that it is as out of place in our columns as would be a copy of Jeff. Davis. It is very sorry. What more need be said?

FRAUDULENT BANK ROBBERY BY BANDITTI.

They Steal $130,000.

SUNBURY, Aug. 20.—The Southern Bank of Sunbury, at Shamokin, Carroll county, was robbed this morning, at half past one o'clock, by about fifteen men in uniform, who from appearance belonging to Scott's cavalry. They were discovered by Mr. Cobb, the Cashier, who lives in the rear of the bank, at whom they fired, driving him into the house. After removing the safe from the vault, they set fire to the premises, and mounted their horses and started in the direction of Owen county. The money stolen was one hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver, and thirty thousand in paper. Every effort is being made to the capture of the robbers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important from the South.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1863.

FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The following extracts are from Richmond papers of the 15th:

The *Sentinel* says passengers on the Central train report all quiet on the upper Rappahannock. Ten or fifteen Yankee prisoners were brought down, most of them captured by Gen. Imboden's command. There is nothing of importance from Fredericksburg.

We have heard of several slaves returning to their masters, having had enough of Yankee freedom. One came down in the cars, yesterday, who left his master six months ago and went to Pennsylvania, and now has returned to his home. Negro slavery in the South is endorsed by them to Yankee slavery in the army. A gentleman from above, who came down yesterday, says the finest spirit prevails in the army, all expressing the most unlimited confidence in their noble chief.

General Lee is in excellent health and fine spirits. Gen. Ewell, the worthy successor of the lamented Jackson, since his severe wound last fall, prefers a small horse, as he can mount him with less difficulty. Yesterday the General was mounted on a mule, and ready for anything in the fighting line.

The *Sentinel* announces the death, on the 12th inst., at the Libby Prison, of Maj. Robt. Morris, of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, grandson of Robert Morris, of revolutionary memory. His remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery.

Billy Smith, Governor elect of Virginia, has been tendered the appointment of Major General in the provisional army.

The *Examiner* gives several extracts from letters from Little Rock, Arkansas, to show that the people of that section are running a four-horse State power Confederacy on their own hook, and hope to be able to continue in well doing, notwithstanding interruption of communication across the river.

The *Examiner* thinks that these extracts crush out the notion that the backbone of the rebellion is broken. It says there is a genus of creatures which are not destroyed, but multiply in adversity and peril. May

God have mercy upon them! May they get a view of the stains upon their garments; see themselves as others see them; turn from the error of their ways, and learn how to appreciate their country and its institutions. Oh! may they take home enlarged and ennobling views of their duty to themselves, their neighbors and the Government under which they live, and become better and wiser.

I will not detain you longer than it will take me to say in conclusion, that I accept the nomination in the spirit in which it is tendered. I accept it as a Union man upon the platform adopted by this Convention, upon the platform of unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, [enthusiastic applause,] and believing as I do, that the principles of the present rebellion have been brought upon us by the infamous doctrines of secession, I shall feel it my duty, in case of occupying the Gubernatorial chair or not, to aid in the prosecution of the war until they are vanquished root and branch, until rebels lay down their arms, and the authority of the Federal Governament is fully respected. [Renewed cheers.]

I shall feel that it my duty to uphold the hands of the President and aid him in bearing the heavy load which is now thrown upon his shoulders, and shall encourage our brave soldiers lying sick in hospitals and, to their suffering families at home, [long and continuous applause,] to sustain our noble armyies the field in its efforts to crush the monster, to sustain our noble soldiers until that last glorious victory is won which is to redeem the land, that victory which is not to be fought by cowards, but won by brave men with stout hearts and strong arms, that victory which alone can save the Government from foul dishonor. [Tremendous and irrepressible applause.]

His nomination is a "terror to the foe," and the countenances of the Copperheads lengthened wonderfully on hearing his speech of acceptance.

The Convention finished the work of the evening by nominating that tried, faithful, able and experienced Republican, Wyman Spooner, for Lieutenant Governor, and adopting a resolution that, other things being equal, Republican soldiers deserve places of honor and trust above other men.

This morning's business was fitly inaugurated by the appointment of Col. Fairchild, ex-officio, embracing several prominent War Democrats.

This was followed by the nomination, amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm, of the gallant Col. Lucius Fairchild of the Iron Brigade, who has led the old 2d Wisconsin through many a storm of shot and shell, and on the field of Gettysburg, as Secretary of State. He accepted the nomination in a magnificent little speech, which was received with shouts and demonstrations of satisfaction and cheer upon cheer.

Treasurer S. D. Hastings, and Superintendent of Schools, A. L. Pickard, were then renominated by acclamation.

Winfield Smith was renominated for Bank Controller after two or three ballots.

Bank Controller W. H. Ramsay was nominated on an informal ballot.

The mail closes before the ticket is completed.

Suffice it to say that it will sweep the State like wildfire.

PHILOS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 20, 1863.

The height of enthusiasm and the outburst of loyal feeling, contracted with the nomination of Col. Fairchild for Secretary of State, was on this afternoon to witness. He was nominated in a very touching speech by J. B. Smith of Milwaukee, followed by L. E. Butterick of the same city, and responded to it in an eloquent tribute to Col. Fairchild and the glorious 2d Wisconsin regiment.

Every other candidate was withdrawn, and the nomination carried amid the wildest cheers and hurrahs, lasting several minutes.

Senator Doolittle and C. C. Sholes were appointed to wait on the nominee who very reluctant to accept, but finally consented. When he appeared the capitol shook with applause, in subdidence of which he said, among other things:

"I have no political aspirations, I ask no office. My heart is in the army. [Cheers.] My whole heart is there until this rebellion is crushed. [Cheers.] And my heart is also the cause at home here, which will help the army. [Renewed cheers.] I do not, I can't agree with the Democrats with whom I have always acted upon the issues of the day, and I say for

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863

AN ILLEGAL AND ARBITRARY ACT.

The Times (St.) Bounce says that a young refugee woman named Angie Long, who has been in this city a few days, a stay, she was unconstitutionally arrested by some of the provost-guard under the pretense that she intended to return to the South for a traitor. On the following morning, there was no Union man, who says there was no evidence obtained, when produced before the Provost-Marshal-General, to return into the country to which she came with a safe permit. The girl refused to consent to a verbal order of release, and the jury was consequently discharged. The next jury empaneled found a verdict of guilty, when the Provost-Marshal-General, who found her guilty, fined her $100 and costs, and she is now sheltered for the present in the Provost-Marshal's office, and if she is not already free, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE will pay her fine and send her back to the "State from whence she came." To that extent we are "original worshippers." In the meantime, we call the attention of all Illinoisans to the continued existence, in the Statute Book, of that fiendish enactment under which the persecution of this woman proceeded. It is an exaggeration of the conception, which, in itself, so far as it relates to the negro, is enormity that challenges the condemnation of all civilized men; and we put it squarely to the one hundred thousand people, who will read this paragraph—how and with what conscience can we ask individuals of the colored race to take up arms for our holy Union cause, when they are tortured by the acts of which we speak? Union men, do you answer? Do we own the sisters and children of the colored people, or nothing? Is this monstrous injustice which harms white more than black men—to continue forever?

AFTER VICTORY.

Cautious of what may or may not be the armies of the rebels are dispersed and cry for peace comes up from the South, there are, at this time, needless and unprofitable—needless, because no human sight can see what will be the condition of our domestic, or the complication of our foreign, affairs; and unprofitable because needless things are always so. But we can assure the optimists, in advance, that their dreams of harmony and re-union, without the enforcement of the President's Proclamation of Freedom, or without, at least, some guarantee that slavery is to be overthrown by speedy though prospective emancipation, will come to naught. We do not believe that the American people, who, despite their intense and bitter partisanship, are eminently practical, will consent to any arrangement by which that infernal element of injustice and discord will be left with its old-time potency for mischief, as the fruitful mother of other internecine and more horrible wars. Settle the question now; dig the cancer out to its last fibre; purge the body politic; destroy the antagonism of the sections; put the Republic back on the foundations upon which the fathers built; ordain freedom; repress slavery; make man, not his accidents, the care of the institutions under which we will live; consecrate justice by a new baptism—these are the wants that the people, anxious to transmit to their descendents the blessings of self government to be found in a regenerated Democracy, will be sure to ask; and no paper bullets are strong enough to stand in the way of the people's gratification. But, at present, we put them all in abeyance. The necessity of the moment is victory. We work for that, and after that, for what comes next.

THE CASHELL COURT MARTIAL.

The respectable fossils who conduct the *National Intelligencer* subsist upon a reputation which they have built up, in a narrow circle of readers, of absolute correctness of statement as to facts, and the purest practice of Aristotelian logic. Those who patronize the ancient concern profess that they can afford to wait a week or two for their news for the purpose of having it right at last. We welcome the *Intelligencer* to our table because it is a familiar relic of the dead past because, in a city where toadies do most abound, it strives in its way to be independent in its utterances, and because, too, of its droll efforts to reduce politics to one of the exact sciences. But it must be said that the *Intelligencer* is exceedingly prone to stumble when it treats of matters later in chronology than the Administration of James Monroe.—It ventured, the other day, to criticise the order of the Secretary of War on the case of Hazel. B. Cashell, in which our readers will remember, the court martial, of which Gen. Hitchcock was President, was first censured and then disowned. A more amazing series of blunders can hardly be conceived. Let us enumerate some of them.

Cashell, a citizen of Maryland, was regularly tried and convicted on a charge of voluntarily giving information to the enemy of the whereabouts of a thousand head of Government cattle in his neighborhood, since, also, that they were without any guard, except the herdsmen usually attending them. He was found guilty under the 57th article of war, and sentenced to be—what? "To be more on his guard in answering inquiries addressed to him by an enemy, in the future!" After reviewing the record and animadverting in terms of just severity on the scandal which the court had brought on military jurisprudence by the inadequacy of the sentence, the Secretary affirmed that Cashell was still liable to be prosecuted under the 2d section of the act of July 17th, 1862, and that he would be handed over to the civil authorities for that purpose. The proposition startles the *Intelligencer* from its propriety. "By what principle of law" or equity," it exclaims, "can this man "be put a second time *in jeopardy of his life* for the same offence? The Constitution of the United States is express in its prohibition of such an an anomaly." On this point we are favored by the *Intelligencer* with the opinions of Attorney Generals Grundy and Wirt, and much other learned lumber, equally apart from the purpose. The 2d section of the act of July 17th, 1862, prescribes only the penalties of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or a fine of ten thousand dollars and the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have, or both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court. Therefore, it has not been proposed to put Mr. Cashell a second time "in jeopardy of his life" for the same offence, and the *Intelligencer's* elaborate staging tumbles down, with the weight of several great jurists of antiquity contributing to the diseasi ffels.

A word will suffice for the remainder of the *Intelligencer's* twin column article, namely as to whether now particular by the nature of the case itself. It says that the Secretary has committed the unheard of sin of court "by at ranging it from the sentence ordered by the court into a "new trial under the act of July 17th, 1862," and that he has always been held that the sentence of a court martial can only be commuted to the advantage of the prisoner. We were in a wares, before, that the Secretary of War was a grand jury. The *Intelligencer* makes him a grand jury of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. In directing that the case Cashell be handed over to the civil authorities, the Secretary did not say that he be tried, or even indicted. In passing from the custody of the Department of War the prisoner passes from its jurisdiction also; and the sentence of the court martial is unconverted at all. If a grand jury find that said there is evidence of an infraction of the law of July 17th, 1862, or other, to ground an indictment upon, and sufficiently bring Cashell to book, and if they be men fit for the task of grand jurors, they will not stick at a trifle of anything that the Secretary of War may have said to the contrary notwithstanding. The law is the supreme arbiter of the case; and the Secretary of the United States is express in its prohibition of such an anomaly." On this point we are favored by the *Intelligencer* with the opinions of Attorney Generals Grundy and Wirt, and much other learned lumber, equally apart from the purpose. The 2d section of the act of July 17th, 1862, prescribes only the penalties of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or a fine of ten thousand dollars and the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have, or both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court. Therefore, it has not been proposed to put Mr. Cashell a second time "in jeopardy of his life" for the same offence, and the *Intelligencer's* elaborate staging tumbles down, with the weight of several great jurists of antiquity contributing to the diseasi ffels.

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THE SCALP LAW OF MINNESOTA.

It is very easy for folks at a distance from the scene of the late Indian massacres in Minnesota, to denounce the law of that State which puts a bounty upon Indian scalps, for they know nothing of the real merits of the case, and cannot be aware how urgent is the necessity for a prompt and merciless action on the part of the settlers, unless, indeed, they are willing that the wholesale crucifixions, murders and unnameable atrocities of last year should be re-enacted in their midst.

The New York *Times* has written more than one article to prove the inhuman barbarity of the law in question, and calls upon the Legislature of the State, in the name of civilization, to repeal it. Regarded from the standpoint of a high humanity, and without reference to circumstances, there can be no question that the *Times* is right. The law is a barbarous enactment, and every American is entitled to question its authority, and demand that it shall either be justified by the amplest necessities and reasons, or that it shall cease to disgrace the statute books of American legislation.

The people of Minnesota, and the settlers of the West generally, so far as our inquiries have extended, believe, with a sincerity which none who came in contact with them would care to dispute, that their lives, liberty and property are at this moment in imminent danger from the Indians, whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of their friends and neighbors, and that the enactment and execution of this law will alone save them from a similar fate. The *Times* need not be reminded of the horrible and revolting scenes which were so recently enacted in Minnesota; and pleasant as it is, at all times, to be on the humane side of a question, and repugnant as that scalp law must be to all Christian hearts, yet in the minds of those who have suffered most, there seem to be reasonable and just grounds that it should be allowed to take its course, even if it resulted in the extermination of the race against whom the slaughtered bodies of nearly two thousand innocent men, women and children cry aloud to God and man for vengeance.

It had come to this, according to the settlers, that either the whites must kill the Indians or the Indians will kill them, and these Minnesota whites prefer the major part of the proposition, as being more natural and more in accordance with the instincts of self-preservation. If any other way, more consistent with civilized usage, could be devised to get rid of these ugly, implacable savages, we should heartily rejoice at it; although, we confess, that so long as the murderers of our brave soldiers go unpunished, we shall feel that God is very largely in debt to Minnesota—and perhaps, after all, its designs that the bullets of her people shall be the Q. E. D. of his justice.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

The peaceful progress of the Draft in the city of New York is a triumph of the Government over ignorance and faction, of which all Union men may well be proud. It is, at the same time, a humiliation of Seymour that ought to excite the pity of his friends. His error is that he miscalculated the strength of the disloyal element "my friends," upon which he depended and, of course, the moral and physical power of the Government and the true men by which it is supported. He would have inaugurated civil war if he dared. The viper would have bitten the file!

THE STRAW SHOWS.

We understand that the Republican Members of Congress from the West, are agitating, with singular unanimity, to present the name of E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, as Speaker of the House at its approaching meeting. We are glad to know that this is so. Mr. Washburne is pre-eminently a true man. Long experience has made him perfectly familiar with parliamentary rules and usages, and he has that undaunted courage which will enable him to enforce them. We and many those wages reposed.

With a bare majority, the Administration will need, in the Speaker's chair, a steadfast and able friend. Such an one Mr. Washburne unquestionably is; and upon him as a representative Union man we trust the friends of the Government will unite.

☞ We notice that Gerrit Smith, who always had more shirt-collar than brains, is about to prove again as he did when the Nebraska bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives, that he cannot sit up until after 9 o'clock at night. His last speech at Albany was made after that hour, and it is just as vapid and nonsensical as his theological disquisitions. Good Lord deliver the country from such sentimental charlatans as he!

Ice for the Western Department.

We learn upon the most reliable authority, that the Government has now, at Memphis and other points on the Mississippi and Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, all the ice that it can use in the Hospital Department until October 1st. The contractors, Messrs. J. W. Parish & Co., (Mr. J. H. Wickes, of this city, being one of the firm) only deliver ice at Memphis, from which place it is furnished to the Vicksburg hospitals on requisitions from the Medical Department. The deficiency in the supply of ice at Vicksburg during the past season has been owing to the delays in transportation caused by red tape, and not to any delinquency in the contractors, who have done their duty nobly, having two or three thousand tons of ice constantly on hand ahead at Memphis. Our correspondent saw at Memphis, during the whole of the bitter controversy between the Medical Director and Inspector, several enormous barge-loads of ice ready to be shipped to Vicksburg, and only awaiting the cutting of red tape. Dr. Brown, of St. Louis, Assistant Surgeon General, deserves special mention for his unceasing efforts to remove the obstacles constantly being piled up in the way of furnishing the soldiers under Gens. Grant and Rosecrans with this most needful article.

We also learn that those who have ice for sale at Memphis and Cairo are selling at a heavy loss, the heavy supply of the Government having rolled back the tide upon which speculators were riding. Ice shipped from Maine to New Orleans sells in the latter place now at one and one and a quarter cents per pound. Government pays only that price for it delivered at Memphis. During the siege of Vicksburg ice sold at *twenty-five cents per pound* in the Federal army, until Gen. Grant by special order put a stop to the extortion. Dance-houses, soldiers, wounded and sick will have plenty of ice, and parties who have been holding on to the article for speculation, will find the ice and their avaricious visions both melting away with fearful rapidity.

The Old Fossils.

The old fossils, who met in Rochester, N. Y., day before yesterday, came together under a call emanating from the "Constitutional Union State Committee," whose constituents in 1860, supported John Bell, now an open rebel, for the Presidency, and in 1862 cast their votes for Horatio Seymour. The "Constitutional Union" party is simply a wing of the "Democratic" party; or rather a select *coterie* of "highly respectable" old political fossils, who are ashamed to call themselves Democrats, but are really amongst the dogmas of the Democratic leaders, and invariably throw the little influence they possess into the Democratic scale, whenever an election takes place. Their convention was of no practical use except to aid Copperheads as far as such marrowless old bones could.

An Important Meeting of Sovereigns.

The European news received by the Hibernia apprises us of a very remarkable and important meeting of Sovereigns which has just been convoked by the Emperor of Austria. He has addressed an autograph letter to all the Princes of Germany as well as to the Burgomasters of the free Cities, inviting them to meet in person at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the purpose of deliberating on the reconstruction of Germany.

This is by far the most important concession which has yet been made on the part of the German princes, to the steadily growing demand of the German people for the re-establishment of a United Germany. Since 1806, when the last Emperor was compelled to abdicate, Germany has been a disjointed nation, each prince and each free city maintaining that sovereignty which formerly belonged to the German Empire alone. The attempt of the revolution of 1848 to reconstruct the German Unity was only temporarily successful. Since then the demand of the German people for the establishment of some kind of political union has become imperious and so unanimous that even the princes see the danger of resisting any longer the popular current, and the necessity of making some advances to the people.

The Beecher Heresy.

Another phase in the Beecher heresy has been developed. The Congregational Church of Georgetown, Mass., over which Rev. Chas. Beecher presided, have held a meeting and passed resolutions, resolving that the council was held not to issue a case of discipline, but to reconcile, if possible; that the council was not authorized to recommend dismissal; that the council have failed of a result for which it was invited, and attempted to do that for which it had no authority; that the sentiments condemned by the council are not the sentiments of their pastor; that the Congregational Churches by their continued fellowship with Mr. Beecher, have practically decided that great error, and not a fundamental error; that in impeaching the pastor's honor, in the matter of creeds, and virtually charging him with perjury, the council announce principles subversive of Congregationalism. This is a most decided repudiation of the council.

Sale of Crown Diamonds.

A good deal of attention has been attracted to the continual sales made by the King of Portugal, of crown diamonds, and the fact seemed so strange that an explanation has been furnished in order to satisfy public opinion. It appears that Portugal is one of the richest countries in the world—the Great Powers not excepted—in diamonds and precious stones, which it drew for centuries from the Brazilian mines in the province of Ge Minas Geraes, which formerly yielded a great supply of diamonds; and this immense stock, which has been gradually accumulating for centuries past, was still further enriched by the late Emperor Don Pedro, in 1821, he returning from Brazil to Portugal. These diamonds have, for the last fifty years, been lying uncut and unpolished—in fact, completely rough as they came from the mine—in the vaults of the bank, placed in sealed bags. As they are worth a great deal of money, the Portuguese Government, tired of seeing so large a capital completely unproductive, determined upon selling the rough diamonds.

Colored Troops in New York.

Col. John B. Montgomery some time since applied to the War Department for permission to organize a regiment of colored cavalry in New York. The response to this application has just been received, to the effect that "the Department does not intend to authorize the raising of colored troops in the State of New York at present."

Grenades for the Police.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Times* says the Metropolitan Police Department has just received an abundant supply of Ketchum's three-pound hand grenades; very many have been distributed to all the precinct station houses in this city and Brooklyn. These grenades are of the same manufacture as those used at Vicksburg with such excellent effect.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.—The 21st annual State Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be held on the National Park, Kalamazoo, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September. Every arrangement is being made to render this the best of the many excellent fairs given by this society. The premiums list is ample, and competition open to every State. Owners of thoroughbred and fast horses will also find unusual inducements to be on the grounds. The officers of the Society are: Benj. Follett, of Ypsilanti, President; E. F. Johnstone, of Detroit, Secretary; Philo Parsons, of Detroit, Treasurer; A. S. Berry, of Adrian, Chairman of Business Committee.

NEW BRIDGE ACROSS ROCK RIVER, ILL.—The Illinois Central Railroad is building a new bridge, to be entirely of iron, across Rock River at Dixon. It is quite a long bridge, and will be one of the most substantial structures of the kind in the country.

A new wooden bridge for teams and foot passengers is also being built across Rock River at Sterling, to take the place of the one that was carried away by the ice freshet two years ago.

☞ It is a most significant fact of the lull or disloyalty in a certain political party, that not a single one of the many Democratic Conventions held during the past six weeks, has expressed gratification over the [illegible]

A COPPERHEAD DEMONSTRATION AT NEW RUTLAND, ILL.

Treason Preached—Attack Upon Union Men.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW RUTLAND, Ill., Aug. 18, 1863.

During my journey last week I attended to run into the little village of New Rutland, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and while there I learned that a meeting of anti-war Democrats, or Copperheads, or some other kind of sore-heads, was to be holden on Saturday, the 15th. Never having heard say of their regular speeches, I at once determined to remain in this usually quiet village and witness the assemblage of and manner of being loudness at said meeting.

At about three o'clock p. m. I noticed a few farm wagons with about fifteen to twenty persons (and at least half women at that) coming into the town, making something of a noise, as if to keep up their courage. I understood from them that their object was a Union Leagues in this village, and they were apparently afraid they should be hurt; so they came armed with revolvers in profusion, and also took along a little something else to keep up their spirits, in the shape of a half barrel and numerous long necked articles, not containing nectar solely, but slightly mixed, as they found to their sorrow before they got through with their meeting.

The town consume of fifty-one Copperheads of both sexes having assembled, with about one hundred and fifty Union citizens to be were attracted out of curiosity, or, as to see and hear, like myself, the ball opened by one Norris of Lacon, said to be a defeated candidate for some office at this place. paper in the city of Lacon, from which much consolation is gathered by the rebel portion of the community. The burden of the speech of the speaker did not amount to anything excepting one statement, which was that "we Copperheads are going to get out of here in months more to work, to effect our object. Now all can see at once what they were driving at, especially when we say, also heard that this Norris is a candidate for office. The above remark and one other greatly insulting to the ladies present, was all there was of him.

Now for the notable Smithson, another of those defunct, cast-off Methodist ministers, too small to be claimed by the great Union-loving Methodist people. They have discarded him, and he now seems in his proper element, making speeches, and hurling the lies of the public that a fair and candid statement of the matter should be made, in order that all may fully understand the basis upon which traitors are called into the county, their action since their arrival, and when their mission will have been finished.

It is a fact well known to the public that there has been, for several weeks past, determined armed resistance, accompanied with violent threats against the draft of hounds, and a few unarmed men, and bitter distress to a few women and children. If they had the power to prolong the war for months, the rebels would surely be the utter exterminators of the community they curse. But they will have to leave or die. Their fiftieth, who lived like wild cats, will stalk through as I may, they can be safe by playing a double part, are only deceiving themselves; for, if the worst should come, no man can escape the scourge of universal destruction that will overwhelm the land.

THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 18th.]

Yesterday morning two boat loads of negroes landed near the mouth of Three Mile Creek. About fifty of their brethren from this side were on hand, to greet and welcome the new-comers. We understand that a number of the new arrivals propose to place themselves under the fostering care of Uncle Sam, and, at ten dollars per month and a good suit of clothes.

—From a gentleman who came up from Weston last night, we learn that about one hundred negroes have come over in the past few days. One large, fine looking colored buck passed through this city yesterday, elegantly garbed in the river bank by his late master, plunged into the water and swam over in double-quick time, although burdened down with a heavy overcoat. Reaching this bank, he turned about face and made for recruiting office, and presented himself for service. It seemed a great fear that his master might possibly overtake before the oath was closed with Uncle Sam. When he was sworn in, he said: "Now, Ise let 'em have; they can't take me back; I'se a gun; wants to go and kill rebels." His mind was perfectly easy as soon as he had enlisted.

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The Missouri negro exodus has made a perfect stampede among the negroes, who cannot draw nice distinctions, and who imagine that Kansas will at once become the freest slave state in the Union. The same craze is going on all along the border, and Missouri will soon be rid of her slaves, in fact if not in name. The general impression is that the slave system in this State are crumbling daily, and while our politicians are talking, they begin to quietly take matters into their own hands, and by reference to statute books or ordinances.

SECESSION REPUDIATED IN TENNESSEE.

Loyal Tennesseans Asking to Return to the Union.

[From the Nashville Union.]

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At a meeting of the citizens of Pelham and vicinity, A. S. Goodman was called to the chair, and W. T. Blair appointed Secretary; and, on motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of their sentiments in relation to our unfortunate and distressing condition as a people. Committee: B. J. Hall, John Meeks, John W. Hale, J. C. Walker, T. T. Green, Wm. Alexander were in a back room, and, as the soldiers approached, Bechshimer offering resistance, was caught by a soldier and struck that they had no arms. He was instantly arrested by another soldier. Alexander, in the meantime, who had been ordered several times to surrender, attempted to draw a revolver, and was standing with one hand upon the collar of his coat and the other in holding of his rifle his weapon, when he was shot in the left breast by a soldier, and the revolver taken from him. Of the number of the force that they had no arms. He was arrested, the latter of whom escaped, also Aaron Bechshimer and Marshal Athey, two deserters, and John Lane, who was afterwards released by the Provost Marshal.

The third squad, composed of ten men, had gone to John Graham's, on a like errand, to arrest deserters, and also to arrest Graham, against whom charges had been preferred before the proper tribunal. Here, as at the other places, was the door in command knocked at the door and made known his business. Graham replied that no deserters were in the house, and that he was alone. Search was made at his barn for deserters, but without success. Demand was again made for entrance at his house and refused, when the door was forced open. No men were found in the lower story. Edward Trumbull, who was one of the guard, opened a door leading up a narrow stairway, and, with a candle in his hand, attempted to go up stairs, when he was fired upon by John Graham, the ball inflicting a slight wound in Trumbull's breast, and, passing down, lodged in his thigh, causing a severe limb wound—at the same time a shot was fired from the porch, which barely missed Van Meter. Graham still refusing to surrender, a guard was placed around his house, and a messenger sent to the Captain of the company at Duncan's to bring up the artillery.

At this, and when Graham discovered what he was actually fighting against, (for, as he said, up to this time he supposed it to be Phelps and his posse,) he finally surrendered, and, with Bechshimer, was taken prisoner.

These are the facts, as related by the officers of the several squads, upon which I rely with the utmost confidence. The number of prisoners, nine in number, were brought by the cavalry to Lewistown, where they remained until the afternoon of the 17th, when, two being released by the Marshal) were sent to the Provost Marshal of the District, to be by him delivered over to the United States District Marshal of this State, to be tried by the civil authorities, upon the charges preferred against them.

From the present indications, it is hoped and believed that the law will be enforced, the ringleaders made, and deserters arrested without any further resistance, and when this fact is clearly demonstrated, the military force now in the county will be withdrawn, and not until then.

I have been this particular in collecting and detailing the facts connected with this transaction, which have been gathered from eye witnesses, and other facts, some of which this boy has related to me, and from those of numerous other citizens of the county, for the purpose of guarding the people against false reports, and that they may understand the true condition of affairs in Fulton county. The excitement which followed the arrests by the military, and the demonstrations of six or seven hundred armed citizens exhibited in the environs of Lewiston within eight hours thereafter, needs no comment from me, but of itself is sufficient apology for an armed force being quartered in our midst.

PROVOST MARSHAL of Fulton County
Lewiston, Aug. 17, 1863.

Morgan and Vallandigham.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Editors Gazette:

In order to set the minds of the people of Ohio right on the all-repeated assertion that Mr. Vallandigham is one of the leaders of the rebellion, I desire to ask those who are they?—I will state the following circumstance. While Morgan was passing through Vinton county, Ohio, one of these at his own came to my house and gave themselves up to me as prisoners. I took charge of them, and delivered them over to the Provost Marshal of our county, I conversed with them freely on the cause of the war, and the general topics of the day. Among other questions, I asked them if they had many recruits to join them since they crossed the river. They replied, that they had enlisted, and many in Indiana, but since we got into Ohio we have got more or less every day. I then asked them if they had ever heard Clement Vallandigham. They answered in the affirmative, and said they knew all about him. I then interrogated them as to their opinion of the course pursued by politicians and with what they were identified. Their answer was—Vallandigham was interfering in matters of no concern, and none of his business. Editors, if you think the above worthy a place in your columns, please give it an insertion for the benefit of the unbelievers in Vallandigham and Morgan identified. Yours, truly,

Jos. Cox.

Mississippi and stopped from Germantown, when, it being dark, and commencing to rain, and the guerrillas still half an hour ahead, they deemed it unsafe to go further, and stayed for the night. The other squads returned to camp about eight o'clock without getting on the trail, but the artillerymen, regardless of danger, pushed after the cavalry and joined the force, and from information I have since received, when they halted they were within a few miles of a guerrilla encampment of eighty men.

Word was got to them of the scouts close proximity, when it was their turn for a change, and a hasty retreat was made to Germantown, where the whole force was fired, which, it can be verified by nearly every citizen in the place, showing that they intended to have a row when they started out.

The Old Thirteenth Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP SHERMAN, Miss., Aug. 7, 1863.

I notice that in publishing the list of Illinois regiments engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, you have failed to mention the "old Thirteenth." I am very much mistaken if that was the first Illinois regiment that assailed the enemy's works at that stronghold, and that we participated largely in all the hardships and dangers that attended its reductions and capture, you will not intentionally fail to notice us with the other brave soldiers from Illinois, and I trust that you will give place in your valuable paper to a short account of what we have done towards humiliating the proud foe of our country, in and around Vicksburg. On the 28th of December last we attacked the enemy in his works at Chickasaw Bayou, and lost our Colonel, the lamented John R. Wynn, and many others killed and several wounded. On the 29th we were engaged in the memorable charge of Gen. Thayer's brigade, in which 1,200 men were killed, forty taken prisoners, and over 100 wounded.

On the 10th and 11th of January we took part in the battle at Arkansas Post, and on the 12th we embarked again for Vicksburg.

On the 22d we landed at Young's Point, where we spent over seventy-five days in the very worst of camps, digging canals, building forts, erecting fortifications, and, in operate against Vicksburg, and worst of all, in burying our comrades, who were daily falling a prey to the deadly disease of that fatal camp.

On the 2d of April we embarked for Greenville, and from that place participated in Gen. Steele's raid upon Deer Creek, which drew the attention of the rebels to the north while Gen. Grant struck the decisive blow upon Vicksburg, by crossing his forces below Grand Gulf. In April we returned to Young's Point, and moved up to Milliken's Bend from which place we started for Grand Gulf on the 9d of May. On the 7th we crossed the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, which place we marched towards Jackson on the 8th.

On the 12th we marched nearly all day in the rain, and at 9 o'clock p. m. we entered the Capital of Mississippi, at the head of the column, under Gen. Sherman.

On the 15th we took up the railroad track and did what damage we could to the rebels.

On the 16th we finished tearing up the railroad in Jackson, and marched nearly twenty miles towards Vicksburg.

On the 18th we came up with the enemy, in the rear of Vicksburg, and commenced the siege, which we continued for forty days and nights, during which time we were under fire every day and night, and almost every hour of the time. Our regiment has been remarkably fortunate in escaping so long and so well from the casualties of battle, and almost miraculously escaped the dangers of the siege, losing but few men, and those principally from sickness.

On the 19th we marched to Brandon, and in the afternoon skirmished with the rear guard of Johnston's army. On the 20th we tore up the railroad track, burned the railroad buildings at Bromfield, and marched back to Jackson.

On the 23d we abandoned Jackson, and on the 25th we were again at this place, which is the first pleasant and healthful camp we have occupied in six months.

Thus ends the brief campaign in which glorious results have been gained for the country, and as their part in accomplishing them the 13th regt. of Illinois Vet. Vol. Inf. may stand by steamboat over 1,200 miles, has marched about 500 miles, and has been engaged in four severe battles.

E. A. P.

Brutal Murder by Guerillas.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT DE RUSSY, LA., July 26, 1863.

The post is laboring under the excitement of a brutal murder committed a few miles west of us on the Memphis and Charleston Road. The facts of the case are as follows: Three Captains and three privates of the 49th regiment Illinois volunteers, were returning from their station on the afternoon of the 12th, on a hand car, when they were fired on from ambush by a band of guerillas. At the first fire Capt. Hopewell and Lieut. Ward were wounded, and fell from the car. The third Captain was thrown from the car by the body of one of the wounded men falling upon him. He took refuge in a culvert until the affair was over, the other private staying on the car with Ward, who lay mortally wounded. Ward, with their hearts set on plunder, dismounted and charged on the wounded for their money and valuables. His wife, Mrs. Ward, and Alexander, the latter wounded, drew their revolvers to defend their lives, but seeing they were overpowered, surrendered. Mrs. Ward, Captain A. for the latter, he told them, "there it is, take it," whereupon one of them said, "I'll kill somebody else for five," and shot Alexander through the heart. He received would have proved mortal. He then turned to shoot Capt. Berry, when one of the party said, "Don't shoot him here, go back and kill him on the road." He did so, and—as if he did not shoot him, the guerilla, they then left the scene of their murderous deed. Captain A. for help, but found them all murdered, and mounted their horses and fled. The private that came on the hand car got through safely, and reported the matter immediately sent after them, their being for cavalry at this post at the time, a squad of the fifth section of Taylor's Battery started after, volunteered their services and went in search. After the scene of the murder was reached, the bodies were found. Five of the murdered men were scalped. Two of the party and one of the 6th cavalry, being in the rear, fell into the ambush and were killed. The only squad that got [illegible] of them. They chased them six miles into

LIFE ON THE BORDER.

Fight with the Bushwhackers—Exodus of Negroes.

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal of Com.]

EXPEDITION OF PLEASANT HILL.

Capt. Palmer with his company (A of the 11th K. V.,) arrived in town yesterday. He left Pleasant Hill on last Monday night. Only a few days, when he was ordered to reinforce Maj. Bateman's scouting party. He overtook that on last Monday night. Colonel Younger's party of fifty bushwhackers visited Pleasant Hill, and burned the houses of the Union men in town, driving the occupants to the woods, also burning the houses of each of bushwhacker who had shown the Union troops any favors whatever, and a quantity of forage belonging to Capt. Palmer. They returned again on Tuesday night, and burned a number of other buildings. On Wednesday night the Capt. passed through the town, secured the train belonging to the 4th Missouri from Harrisonville or Independence. Seeing what the rebels had done, he started to and burned several houses of those known to be bushwhackers, with two blacksmith shops and a mill, also the property of some known to be in the bush. He took away and escorted to Harrisonville and Independence a number of Union families who had been rendered homeless by the rebels. The same evening he started out on a scout to the east of Pleasant Hill. Himself and corporal, belonging to the company, becoming separated from the rest, they were attacked by fifteen rebels, who they succeeded in putting to rout and to scatter in the woods. They now number but two and a half dozen, and are said to be completely demoralized. The rebels have been driven to work out a moral revolution.

There are redeeming traits in the character of the people of Missouri, and they are not all of the bloody kind. They are the true plebeians. They are simple, honest, intelligent and brave. They will embrace readily the doctrines of freedom when presented to them fairly, and without the influence of designing politicians, whose whole skill is in concealment. It is from the ranks of the people that we have hope. If they suffer such politicians as Kentucky has suffered to control them, and to lead them from their honest and loyal character into the adoption of a temporizing policy, they will entail a flood of miseries on their country and their posterity. Even in Kentucky the fire of the people begins to be felt in the election of her Governor and two of her Congressmen. Her giant energies are aroused, and the spirit of spanicle followed. The people are coming forth, and the dawn of a new life begins. In Tennessee its the following glorious news for the friends of Democracy in true sense. They love liberty for its own sake. Having cannot let it be destroyed by fanatics, who, by their own beautiful lead, from the God that holds in his hand the destiny of their country, they hope to see their former glory, and the miserable abolition that have so long fettered the souls and bodies of men.

Adjutant General Thomas and the Negroes.

[Memphis Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

Adjutant General Thomas, after a short respite at home and recovery from his severe illness, has returned to the scene of his labors in the South. Assisted by Colonel Wood, he passed through this city last week, and was, a day or so later, followed by his private secretary, Jos. A. Ware, late of the rebel army of Stealth. Through as I may, they can be safe by playing a double part, are only deceiving themselves; for, if the worst should come, no man can escape the scourge of universal destruction that will overwhelm the land.

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Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

SEVEN SISTERS.

BRYAN HALL.—The Sanitary

R. ZIMES, (formerly of New

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

A NEW FEATURE.

SATURDAY MATINEES

GRAND MATINEE AT McVICKER'S THEATRE,

THE SEVEN SISTERS

CHICAGO MUSEUM

AND

FINE ART GALLERY,

Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117 Randolph St.

Monday Evening, August 17th.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE—By S. Nickerson, No. 85 Lake street, corner of Franklin,

On Monday, Aug. 24,

BY E. & W. MORGAN,

Government Sale

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES,

MULES AND BROOD MARES,

At St. Louis, Mo.,

AUCTION SALE—By S. Nickerson, No. 85 Lake street, corner of Franklin,

On Monday, Aug. 24,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Banking and Exchange.

STOCKS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Exchange,

EDWARD F. HARRIS,

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

UNITED STATES

5-20 LOAN

RECEIVED BY

A. C. BADGER & CO., Bankers,

CHICAGO, ILL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 44 Wall St., New York,

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

VERMILYE & CO.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

22 LASALLE STREET.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS

AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,

53 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and Clark streets.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public

"BANK OF AMERICA."

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago,

U. S. A. General Deposit. Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

Educational.

TUITION.—The undersigned will

GLENDALE FEMALE COL-

PITTSBURG FEMALE COL-

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

Garden City Insurance Company,

OF CHICAGO.

Cash Capital - - - - - $200,000

Office No. 1 Board of Trade Building.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863

THE CORDON CALAMITY.

Terrible Incidents of the Conflagration.

[From the Fort Times of Monday Evening.]

The mill destroyed was a shoddy mill, five stories high, owned and run by Richard Hurst. The fire caught in the lower story, outside the picker house. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and the fire roared upward with resistless fury, not only making all efforts to save the building and contents fruitless, but also casting a lurid glare for miles around, about as light as noon in the building; there was no sleep for women.

By almost superhuman efforts, the most of these were saved alive. Five only are known to be killed; a number of others are more or less injured.

The neighboring factories of Mr. Egbert Rees, for a time, in great danger of destruction, but were saved by the ability to say they were saved with slight damage to the eves and windows. We could only, in our hurry, learn the names of the victims, Miss Downing and Miss Lynn.

We could not get a list of those injured.

Mr. Hurst values his stock in mill at $8,000; machinery in mill $9,000; dwelling, bathing and building $10,000; total, $27,000; insurance on all, $16,500. Loss over insurance, $10,500. The property was insured by Mr. Edward Bubcock, Jr., agent for the parties united in four companies. Four dwellings and the office, all belonging with the mills, and insured for $5,500, were also burned; the amount, probably, of $1,500. We did not learn the time at which they were insured.

The fire was the work of an incendiary, but still there is great cause for that falsehood and the loss of property, and life also, was not much greater than it proved to be. It was met with energy and success, and we may say, on the very threshold of a much more terrible calamity.

The streets of the village are this afternoon crowded with people, and thousands of spectators gather around the scene of the fire and of its tragic accompaniments, looking upon the desolate walls, and giving expression to every variety of opinion in reference to the conflagration. The exact numbers in reference to the killed are concluded, and with an utter absence of foundation. In one case, a boy had been set afloat, with great minute, that a young woman had been hemmed in by the flames, and burned in a crisp, in sight of her brother, upon whom she vainly called for help. The recognition of this story was furnished by the girl herself, who showed in her proper person, to convince those who are skeptical on the subject, that she was not dead. Among the circulated lies are the stories, especially, there was the most intense feeling.

The people of the village manifest the greatest sympathy for the sufferers, and everything possible will be done to mitigate the sufferings of the injured and the agonies of the bereaved. In the neighborhood of the fire, dwellings were thrown open, and every facility afforded for the treatment of those who were hurt. The whole community seems to feel the direct effects of the blow upon it.

Mr. Hurst, the proprietor of the mill destroyed, is a sturdy, go-ahead Englishman—evidently one of those resolute, indomitable people who make their mark upon the face of affairs wherever they go. He has lived the life of a soldier himself, and never but for freedom's cause, was stunning proudly and serenely upon a hundred feet above the second highest city in the world, and upon the summit of a mountain in whose bowels could be found a wealth to carry on for years a gigantic war, in its defence, there was not one loyal heart which did not catch the inspiration of the scene; not one loyal man who did not feel a firmer confidence in his God-favored over every traitorous assailant.—*Varytown (N. Y.) Union, Aug. 20.*

The Workings of Slavery Practically Illustrated.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

A prominent Democrat, who lives and does business in our city (and whose name, not for publication, but for the verification of this statement, is at the service of the *World*) was induced, some years since, to buy an estate in Eastern Virginia reputed rich in gold. He employed a foreman to develop it, hired twenty five or thirty of the poor whites residing upon or adjacent to it to assist as laborers, and came here to attend to other business. But a few weeks had elapsed when he received a dispatch from his foreman, urging him to hurry back to Louisa county and help the said foreman out of trouble. He promptly obeyed, and, soon after reaching his estate, was waited upon by three gentlemen, who proclaimed themselves a Committee from the neighboring proprietors, appointed to notify him that as they do not employ white labor on an estate, but make slaves or buy slaves, he ventured to remonstrate—urged that he had imported no laborers into Virginia—that his hands were all natives of the State and dwelt residents of the vicinage, &c., but was cut short by the spokesman, (now the rebel General Jenkins,) with a curt reminder that they had not proposed to argue the point—that it was not the policy of Virginia to encourage white labor—that they could not allow it, and that they only desired to know whether he proposed to comply with their demand or take the consequences of refusal. He replied that he would submit to no dictation from any citizen, over sixty years old, who happened to be present or passing—required to interpose no obstacle to the flogging of his refractory laborers, and would not "employ niggers to whip white men to support our families!" "Don't you know enough to hold your tongue?" responded the citizen of chivalry, with such a look as he might have bestowed on a toad who had undertaken to lecture him on trigonometry. The poor white was cowed into submission; the New Yorker said that he had no choice, so he submitted with the best possible grace, dismissed the white Virginians to their several huts and hoped, unclouded children, and proceeded to hire the negroes of his domineering neighbors as he needs must. He was paying the whites eighty cents in cash per day; they told him they would gladly work for sixty cents rather than be thrown off, but, though he waited three weeks and they wanted his money, they were all under the yoke of an iron despotism, and had to succumb.

Such is the infernal, God defying, man debasing system which the white laborers of this city are now being goaded by Fernando Wood and Horatio Seymour into treason to uphold and perpetuate—and all because they foresee less asphalte before their own chances of political aggrandizement will thereby be protected! May the lightnings of Divine Justice blast their fiendish stubborn!

A Soldier Flogged.

On Wednesday morning, in the Jesuit Barrack Parade Ground, Quebec, one of the most disgusting scenes which, fortunately for the reputation of the British army, are of rare occurrence, took place, namely, the administration of fifty lashes to an unfortunate soldier who had been found guilty by court martial of the capital crime of striking his superior officer while in the execution of his duty. The prisoner, Private Dunn, of the 47th Regiment, was tied up to the triangle in the centre of the square, and while the whip was being applied to him by a drummer of the regiment, he writhed in agony, but did not scream or make any other demonstration of pain. He was then taken down and sent to hospital, after which he will be sent to the military prison for two years, to undergo the remainder of his sentence, for which this severe punishment was inflicted as for a supposed attempt to shoot the Sergeant Major of the 17th Regiment. The name of the prisoner, named Ryan, belonged. The evidence of his intention to commit the deed, was from having his piece loaded, and his own ball in his pocket. The only complaint lodged against him by the Sergeant Major, was sometimes years since, for drunkenness. He had only two months more to complete his term of service of ten years, after which he would have been entitled to his discharge.—*Montreal Gazette.*

An Anxious Inquirer.

Some two miles up the river from St. Aubinbury, Vermont, is a primitive sort of a village called "The Centre." Here, not long since, the rustic youth of the vicinity congregated for a "dance, and dance they did." All our correspondent says, with an unction unknown to your city belles and beaux" One interesting young man having "imbibed" rather too freely, became "obstreperous" in the course of the evening, and wisely concluded to retire for a short rest. A door ajar near the dancing hall revealed, invitingly, a glimpse at a comfortable bed, of which he took possession with the prospect of an undisturbed "snooze." It so happened however, that this was the ladies' withdrawing room, and no sooner had he closed his eyes than a pair of blooming damsels came in from the ball and began disrobing their disordered finery, the dim light of the tallow candle not disclosing the tenant of the bed. The girls' tongues, the most of their "talk," ran on in this wise: "What a nice dance we are having! Have you heard anybody say anything about me, Jane?" "La, yes, Sally, Jim Brown says he never saw you look so handsome as you do to night. Have you heard anybody say anything about me?" "About you; why sartin, I heard Joe Flint tell Sam Jones that you was the prettiest dressed girl in the room." Whereupon the dear little girl clasped, "dared" a little more, and made off towards the ball room. They had hardly reached the door when our half conscious friend raised himself upon his elbow, and quite intelligibly, though slowly, inquired, "Say, you *heard anybody say anything about me, girls?*" They fled with an explosive scream.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—

Co-Partnership Notice.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into co-partnership, under the name and firm of

PARKER, CULTON & SPRAGUE,

for the

General Commission Business,

197 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR

CONSTRUCTING A

Brick Tunnel under Lake Michigan two miles long, for the City of Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.—

Real Estate.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms

Office of the Chicago

The Women in the South.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 17th.]

It has been the fashion for some years past, on the part of the rebels, to claim that their women are the bravest of the brave, and their women "breathed of the air," and have also maintained that the Southern people generally are more refined, elegant and noble than those of the North, and were among us those who have swallowed these statements without winking. We have even heard from the pulpits of Union preachers eulogies on this head, with small dissent and feet and flowing hair. Those of us who have been in the South have long known that refinement in its truest sense does not exist there, and that practices inconsistent with morality, delicacy, and even decentness, prevail among the wealthiest and most educated classes. The following extract from a letter of a gentleman with our army in the Southwest, is quite in support of our own experience:

I have talked with a great many of the women who came to Rousseau for their rations, and find them in most cases indifferent to the return of their lords home. There is a startling amount of immorality among them. In their habits, such as smoking, chewing and "dipping," which is universal, I was sitting in the tent of Captain Williams, of Rousseau's, a day or two since, admiring the delicacy with which a married lady of 40 was dipping her snuff stick, and with a graceful curve of the wood slide it between the shiny drug. "Major, allow me," said another young and beautiful, daughter of a friend of mine who had just killed his papa. At the same time she took a cob pipe from her pocket and filled it with the Major's offering, smoking tobacco, and puffing away with the most perfect nonchalance. The ignorance of these people is as disgusting as their meanness. I am told that a few years ago of the Christian Commission that they gave up finding the number of applications from slaves for reading books, &c., was so great, they have from the white citizens. At the headquarters of Gen. Rousseau, at Cowan, Tenn., there are from one to two hundred and fifty persons daily, and the picture I have drawn of them will apply to all I have seen in this vicinity. The have seen "no better class of chivalry" yet. I suppose and hope they have gone South.

A Southern Union Woman.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

It is a well known fact that all of Northwestern Arkansas is rebel against secession. It is, however, not so generally known that there was a very strong Union party in the county north of the river, and that in Scott county the Union element was a majority. To-day in that county there are nearly 300 Union men now hooking in the hills and timber. Col. Phillips was ordered to Fort Smith with them, supplied through secret channels with ammunition, and received much valuable information from the Union men from the Kentucky regiments. I am very much surprised priced at this. There are three from the 4th Kentucky regiment, and one from the 1st, who had an acquaintance from the 18th Kentucky apply to me yesterday to know what he should do to get his application before the Board. Gen. Heaby first assigned to the command, not well officered, it will be the fault of the Board.

Launch of the First Navy Built Iron Clad.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 17th.]

This is the first launch of an iron clad vessel built in this country by the Government. At the time the iron-clad mania took possession of the country, the stocks of our navy yards were all occupied with wooden vessels of war. Armored ships were wanted in ninety days, so the *Merrimac* was approaching Washington.

The Monitor was built at that time, being a contracted vessel, and of course successful. Others were then ordered, and the Galena, and the batch of nine monitors, of which the Passaic is one—the second nine which are now about to be launched, and the third of the fifteen light draft ships, which are in course of construction—were all put upon the stocks in rapid succession.

Considerable interest is therefore manifested concerning her in naval circles, and this morning it was hoped she would first touch the water—instead of on the 18th inst.—because of the anniversary of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The American colors were flung to the breeze from the buildings and shipping after the first of the event. Under a cloudless sky and a slight breeze stirring the atmosphere, about three thousand ladies and gentlemen assembled in the vicinity of the Misstenonmah.

The famous band of the North Carolina, lying in the offing, played the usual programme during the ceremonies. Many officers and friends filled the vessels in the stream. In the capacious shipyard of the noble vessel upon the stocks, she looked like an ordinary ship cut down to the deck, and the logging and armor are to be placed on the outside of the plank as soon as possible. Her extreme length is 320 feet; breadth, 62 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet 9 inches. Her tonnage is eighteen hundred tons.

She has two decks, two revolving turrets, one fore and one aft, two guns in each. The calibre of the guns will probably be a 15-inch and a 200 pounder in each turret. The internal diameter of the turrets is twenty-one feet. There are four iron state-rooms. The accommodations for the officers are up the whole forward part of the deck. The captain's cabin is in the extreme aft; and the officers' wardrooms also aft. She will be worked by four engines, the dimensions of which are smaller than usual for such a large vessel. The cylinders are 33 inches in diameter. The diameter of the propeller is 11 feet 6 inches, pitch 24 feet.

Unlike the other monitors they are on each side and not in a "well." She has four bulwarks. The iron armor is composed of inch plates five thicknesses with a wood back of four feet. Mr. R. P. Delamater is the naval constructor and R. W. Steele the master carpenter. At ten o'clock everything was in readiness. The guests, fraternized with the colors of all nations, were filled with officers in full and undress uniforms. We observed Admiral Paulding and family, Naval Constructor Delano and Commodore Radford.

The Admiral's son, Mr. Hiram Paulding, had the honor of christening her. "An old salt" well known in the navy as "Commodore" cracked the "green seal" across her bow, and broke the quietness by giving three cheers for the Union, and at ten minutes past five, away she went into the flood, shooting out a hundred yards into the stream, splashing the water in glittering drops high in the air. At the same time the marines and sailors covering the yards and sides of the North Carolina gave three cheers for the occasion and the Union.

An Interesting Incident.

Thanks to that individual whose liberality and thoughtfulness insisted the flag of our Union upon the highest peak of Mt. Davidson. Yesterday evening, after a refreshing shower of rain had fallen, and while the heavens were still shrouded with black, murky clouds, its starry folds were radiant with a

Miscellaneous.

"A child was was on her lap, health was in her look, strength was in her step and in her hands—Plantation Bitters."

S.-T.-1860-X.

A few best on ot ' Astation Bitters Will cure Nervous Headache,

" Cold Kritten Hives and Feverish Lips,

" Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath,

" Faintness and Indigestion,

" Nervous Affections,

" Extensive Pustule and Blotch Breaks,

" Pain over the Eyes,

" Mental Despondency

" Prostration, Great Weakness,

" Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c.

Which are the evidences of

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is quite a good fact that seven tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poisons the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid night sore diseases the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the Plantation Bitters, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is a mild, effectual, safe and agreeable stimulant, adapted to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the public benefit, we will say, that we never consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards used by the Jesuits FOR THEIR ANOMOUS FEVER POWDERS, and was known as JESUITS' BARK, and JESUITS POWDERS, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes special mention of its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For Diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflamation of the loins and general obstruction.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For unbalanced digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISEED—As an aromatic—carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove buds, orange, caraway, coriander and rose, &c.

S.-T.-1860-X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Scottish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind. It put unknown to the commerce of the world, and was withheld from us by the proprietors.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

Sworn before me, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1863.

MOSES, P. H. BRAKE & CO.—Please send us another two gross of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetiser, they appear to have an peculiar everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

YOURS, &c. GAGE & WAITE.

Any payments are now completed to supply any demand for the Bitters. The principal reason for which this severe punishment was inflicted was for a supposed attempt to shoot the Sergeant Major of the 17th Regiment. The name of the prisoner, named Ryan, belonged. The evidence of his intention to commit the deed, was from having his piece loaded, and his own ball in his pocket. The only complaint lodged against him by the Sergeant Major, was sometimes years since, for drunkenness. He had only two months more to complete his term of service of ten years, after which he would have been entitled to his discharge.—*Montreal Gazette.*

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, BURNS AND WOUNDS, SORE THROAT, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC DISEASES.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

The Great Natural Bone Setter,

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Rheumatism and fever sores.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fail to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best remedy for Sores in known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Western Agents, 33 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers every where. sep5-eod&w-1y

Commission Merchants.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers,

Provision Dealers and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office 100 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

We have a large Stock of Selected Hams and Shoulders, both sugar and plain curing, canvassed and ready for shipment, on the most favorable terms. Orders respectfully solicited from the city and country. We pay strict attention to the selection of Mess Pork and Prime Mess.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Wadsworth, Eddy & Co., Boston; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., New York; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Philadelphia; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Baltimore; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Cincinnati; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Pittsburgh; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Cleveland; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Buffalo; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Milwaukee; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Detroit; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Toledo; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Indianapolis; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Peoria; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Quincy; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Dubuque; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Rock Island; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Davenport; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Burlington; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Keokuk; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Galena; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Milwaukee; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Detroit; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Toledo; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Indianapolis; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Peoria; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Quincy; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Dubuque; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Rock Island; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Davenport; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Burlington; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Keokuk; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Galena; Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Chicago.

VAN WAGENEN & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

96 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York. Refer to Bank of Commerce, Chicago.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain and Seed. Liberal advances on consignments to all Eastern cities. Refer to Bank of Commerce, Chicago, Ill. [sep5-eod&w-1y

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

139 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Advances made on consignments to Woodhull & Co., New York, and Hunter & Woodruff, St. Louis. [sep5-eod&w-1y

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 South Water street, (Allan's Building) Chicago, Ill. [sep5-eod&w-1y

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

138 South Water street, Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by

WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

A. AKIN, Chicago. [sep5-eod&w-1y

WALKER & THOMAS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Rooms 4, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. [sep5-eod&w-1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Also, Agents for Lyman's Patent Ventilator. [sep5-eod&w-1y

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DANDELION COFFEE.—We

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.—A

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which is frequently the case, (from neglect, or from the quantity recommended,) from the use of worthless preparations, or from the use of Mercury, the current soon establishes the worst of diseases, many of which are incurable.

SCROFULA

AND

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

FOR

PURIFYING

the blood, removing all diseases arising from or developed by impurities of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all diseases of the Skin, or Blood.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the many disorders that arise, manifest themselves in the system, and are developed by the impurities of the blood, are Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Constipation, Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scaly or Rough Skin, Humors, Fever Sores, Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis, Diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Private Diseases, in all their stages, at less expense, little or no change in diet, no hindrance from business, and no exposure.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

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For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Cold Hands and Feet, Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Weakness in the Back, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hysterics, Female Complaints, Flushing of the Body, Loss of Sexual Power, &c.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Are Positively Unequalled by any other preparation known to the public.

Not one case in a thousand requires more than one bottle to effect a cure.

Not one case in a thousand requires more than one bottle to effect a cure.

Not one case in a thousand requires more than one bottle to effect a cure

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

THE CITY.

Gen. Logan's Great Speech.—The speech delivered by this fighting War Democrat, in Chicago, on the 10th instant, has been published in pamphlet form, and is furnished from this office at $5 per hundred copies. Those wishing a dozen of them, the sterling W of the true metal, will enclose the money to us and the pamphlet will be forwarded by express. Every soldier in the army should have a copy, and every Loyal League should see to it that the document is placed in the hands of every thinking man within their respective districts.

Address: TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago.

RUNAWAY.—A runaway occurred in the West Division yesterday, by which a small boy was dangerously if not fatally injured. We did not learn his name.

U. L. OF A.—The members of the County Council, will remember the adjourned meeting to be held Friday, Aug. 21st, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

IN TOWN.—Lieutenant George H. Stockman, of the 6th Missouri infantry, who bore a conspicuous part in the attack upon Vicksburg, May 22d, is in this city.

APPOINTMENT.—Examining Surgeon of Pensions has made the following appointment:—Provisional Surgeon Dr. Robert Nesbit, of Chicago Ill., vice Dr. H. A. Buck, removed.

TROTTING MATCH TO-DAY.—Those interested should remember that there is to be a lively trotting match, on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park Association, to-day, at four o'clock p. m.

DIED FROM BEING SCALDED.—The boy named Richard Mills, who was stabbed by a colored man on the night of the 10th inst., during a quarrel between the parties, died from the wound at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"THE GREAT REBELLION."—These concerts take place at Bryan Hall next week. We learn that tickets for these entertainments are selling rapidly, several young ladies of the class having already sold between fifty and a hundred. It will doubtless prove a great success.

FIVE TWENTY BONDS.—The Subscriptions to the 5-20 Bonds received by Luther Haven, Esq., United States Depository, in this city, now exceeds two and a quarter millions dollars, and this is in addition to on million dollars sent here through agents in various parts of the Northwest. Who says the Government is not sound?

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH FOR THE UNITED STATES.—This body has been in session during the past week. About 140 clergymen are present. The case of Rev. W. A. Dove, former local pastor of a church in this city, has been thoroughly investigated, and Mr. Dove honorably acquitted. The Conference will adjourn this week, after locating its members throughout the United States.

A HARD CASE.—An elderly woman named Alice Gallagher, was discovered in the Illinois Central depot, Wednesday night, in a comatose condition, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. She belonged in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where she took the cars for some station in this State, but were so stupified by the narcotic, that she was carried by. She is the mother of seven daughters and six sons, three of the latter of whom are in the army. By the kindness of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, she will be restored to her friends.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—A number of families on the West Side have a custom of meeting for a social re-union on Thursday evenings. Last night the gathering came in regular order at the house of Dr. Wallace Carr, on the corner of Jackson and Curtiss streets. While the company were at the height of their enjoyment, and without any notice to them, the Rev. Dr. Bishop was announced, and in a few moments a young and blooming daughter of Dr. Darr (Miss Venetia) was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Stephen J. Herron. It was a pleasant surprise.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, as the eastern bound accommodation train—Galena road—was coming around the curve to the Junction, thirty miles west of this city, the engineer saw a boy, some five or six years of age, of the track, and promptly whistled down brakes and reversed the engine, but too late to save the child. It was struck by the pilot and fatally injured. It was a son of Mr. Rodgers, living at the Junction. No blame can attach to the engineer or conductor, but more to careless parents who allow their children to play along railroad tracks when trains are hourly passing.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—MOTHER PLUTO'S BENEFIT.—This evening Mother Pluto, (Mr. McDonough,) has a farewell benefit, and deserves well of the public for the four weeks genuine amusement rendered by herself and family, the Seven Sisters. Mr. McDonough will appear this evening as Metamora in burlesque imitation of the great original Edwin Forrest. As an imitator McDonough has few equals on the stage, and this is said to be one of his greatest efforts. The Seven Sisters will withdrawn after to-morrow, on which day it will be performed twice. By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that the performance hereafter will commence at half-past seven. The doors open at seven.

AN EXTENSIVE SELL.—Early yesterday morning it was whispered about from one to another of the select, that a prize fight was to come off near the Brewery of the Chicago Ale and Malt Company, just South of the city, on the lake shore. There was an unusual number of fast horses on Michigan avenue, headed south, and a notable scarcity of the patrons of the P. R. in the city—saloons and bar-rooms were empty, and gentlemen of leisure were hard to find during the forenoon. As usual, the vigilant Police heard the rumor, and were on the alert. The prize fight was said to have been arranged to take place between John Cheilbs and Bilky Bob. The belligerent blood heats had hastened to the spot indicated, but were "sold" with the others. They found a large collection of just such characters as would be likely to patronize the P. R., driving and walking about, looking chary, but nothing more. The origin of the "sell" has not transpired, but it was a good one for the livery stables.

THE CALUMET ACCIDENT.—A few days since we published the account of a railroad accident which occurred on Monday night at Calumet, resulting in the death of Matthias Ehlen, a section master on the Michigan Central. It was stated among other things that the dying man was reported to have said that the baggage master pushed him off the train. By direction of Acting General Agent Bigelow, the baggage master remained in this city on Wednesday and the matter was investigated, when by the concurrent testimony of Conductor Barney and the Express Messenger, both of whom were acquainted with Ehlen, it was determined that Ehlen, who was somewhat intoxicated, remained in the car until he reached Calumet and the train stopped, when, aroused by the Express Messenger's call "Here, get off yourself, George," he stepped on the platform, and neither of the three saw him after we'd. Another individual who was with the injured man from the time he was picked up until he died, denies that Ehlen made use of any expression indicating that he had been pushed from the car. It appears evident that the baggage master did not get out of the car at that station, and it is certain that he was not on the platform at the time the accident occurred. The suspicion cast upon him on a mere rumor, was therefore manifestly unjust.

Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight Line.

The Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight Line for the movement of produce, poultry, furs, eggs, etc., which requires quicker transportation than by the regular freight trains, and will not bear the higher rates of freight asked by Express Companies, is doing its full share of legitimate business. This company claim the glory in transportation to New York and Boston for the quickness of freight at lower rates, and on better time than can be obtained by any other route, except by regular express or passenger trains. The agent here W. C. Parsons, M. C. R. R. Building, No. 1 South Water street, receives and delivers freight from the stores and warehouses of his customers free of charge, and in every case guarantees the time for New York and Boston and offers advantages to the country's ship of commission. Our merchants have studied themselves of the facilities offered by this line to ship to Chicago their Eastern purchases, and those who try it, they have been dealt with in a large institution

[illegible] Express Company, and for [illegible] for [illegible] and Chicago, [illegible] office, is deserving of patronage.

ST. JOSEPH FRUIT ORCHARDS.

Unprecedented Peach Crop.

A Boy among the Fruit Growers.

The ancient village of St. Joseph, in Berrien county, Michigan, has assumed new importance within the past few years, owing to the notoriety established for the adjacent country as a fruit-growing region. This village was settled by the French long before Chicago had an existence, and about the same time Detroit was settled. For many years, the light sandy soil thereabouts was considered worthless, and remained uncentered and unimproved in the hands of the Government. When the discovery was made a few years ago that both the soil and climate was peculiarly favorable to the production of fruit, land near the town was sought with avidity, and now commands a good price. Berrien county is generally heavily timbered, and large quantities of square and timber, railroad ties and shave timber are being drawn from these forests to the Paw Paw river, rafted down to the harbor, and thence shipped to Chicago. The upper soil is composed of that loose drifting sand so common on the south and east sides of the lake, and underlaid by a stiff blue clay at a depth varying from a few inches to many feet. The land on the south and west side of the St. Joseph river gently recedes a little in elevation from the lake, and springs, in some instances rising only a few feet from the lake bluff, flow east to the river, and thence to the lake. The soil as it recedes from the lake shore is in many places, for a distance of one hundred rods, the clay cropping out to the surface, bending a hard and unpaired soil. The surface is cut up considerably by deep ravines, generally running from east to west, and opening into the low land and marshes that border the two rivers and spread out in fields of thousands of acres, now covered with a luxuriant growth of wild rice. The best fruit orchards are within two or three miles of the lake, and it is owing principally to the influence of the moist lake winds that heavy frosts are kept away, rendering a total failure of the fruit crop of rare occurrence.

To give some idea of the extent of the fruit-growing business, we will enumerate a few of the orchards visited in a day's drive.

Dr. L. Collins has a very neatly arranged, well cultivated fruit orchard, containing 2,000 fruit trees, which were set out three years ago last spring, embracing all kinds of fruit, and a seven-acre vineyard of Isabella and Catawbas, which will yield him from eight to ten tons of grapes. Three years ago last December he brought fifty trees from Ohio in a trunk, and set them out. This year he will gather upwards of one hundred bushels of peaches from them. He has also some of the finest apples we have anywhere seen.

Mr. Powell's trees are principally Hale's Early, set out two years ago last spring. Some that were planted only one year ago last spring, now hang full of delicious fruit. As a contrast, there are peach trees in the neighborhood that are barely one foot, and have borne a crop nearly every year, which this year are broken down beneath the extraordinary yield.

E & H. C. Morton have an orchard embracing 1,100 trees, where will be found every variety of fruit trees, each yielding most bountifully. The great attraction in this vicinity is Morton's wine cellar, where he exhibits his hospitality, his fruits and apple-wine, with a generous hand. This firm also own the "Cincinnati Peach Orchard" in the vicinity, embracing about seventy acres, now leased to other parties.

G. K. Hopkins has an orchard embracing about 1,000 peach and 800 pear trees, all in prime order.

But, of all that we visited, taking the location, extent, varieties, and culture into consideration, the orchard and grounds of Mr. Geo. Parmelee have probably no equal. Mr. P. settled upon the farm sixteen years ago, and has watched the fruit 1,200 feet above the lake, which washes its western base. This bluff affords one of the most magnificent views of Lake Michigan to be had any where, being the highest land on either shore of the central or southern portion of the lake, and the forests of great oaks and maples which extend almost to the very brink of the precipitous bank, render this one of the most desirable localities on the Lake for a summer residence, and as it is rumored that Mr. Parmelee has more land than he wishes to cultivate himself, we infer somebody will ere long purchase a portion, and crown the summit of that beautiful bluff with his mansion, and checker the hill-sides with a peach orchard, and three years hence sit beneath the shade of his own vine and peach tree, and reap the reward from the most profitable crop known to tillers of the soil. Mr. Parmelee has about 9,000 bearing peach trees, from which he will this year probably realize in the neighborhood of $10,000. Some who contemplate engaging in fruit culture would do well to avail themselves of Mr. P.'s experience, both as regards locality and the kinds of fruit most productive and profitable.

There are numerous other orchards, of which we can make but brief mention. Capt. J. Boughton has about twenty acres, mostly peaches; Capt. H. G. Langley, ten acres; O. B. Dickinson, twenty acres; J. B. Sutherland, twenty acres in peaches and grapes; Dr. A. D. Brown, ten acres in grapes and peaches; W. A. Green, of Chicago, has ten acres of peaches, pears and grapes, in splendid condition, promising well; B. Moulton, twenty acres; T. W. Dunbam, forty acres in peaches, John Burt and Duncan Grady, each twenty five acres; Judge Jewett, twenty acres; Mr. Kingsley, ten acres peaches and grapes; Simon Berg, five acres; Dan. Murphy, fifteen acres; Dr. Crane, ten acres; S. C. Wilson, fifteen acres in fruit; widow Sweet, twenty acres; Capt. Joseph Napier, three acres peaches and dwarf pears; Capt. Kelley, fifteen acres; Pat. Flannagan, ten acres choice fruits. Further to the south is a settlement mostly of New Yorkers, christened Pomona by Mr. Sutherland, occupying from twenty to thirty acres each, running to the lake—among them Brown Brothers, Nickerson, Van Duzen, Abbott, Stewart, &c. Capt. J. W. Napier has a splendid farm near the new bridge across the St. Joseph; about twenty acres of his two hundred are in peaches. In this neighborhood are several other orchards, owned by Mr. Spink, Judge Fish, Lieut. Underwood, Mr. Matteson, Dr. R. Parker, Capt. Ehlen, Messrs. McAllister, Robinson, Newland, Parks, Drury, Burbank, and others, which we had not time to visit. Jr. T. Edwards, of Chicago, has erected a fine residence, surrounded with twenty acres of peach orchard; Heath & Drake, twenty acres; Brunson & Son, each twenty acres, &c.

The yield of fruit this season will be the largest ever known in Michigan. In 1861, the peach crop yielded about 60,000 baskets; last year, owing to the severe frost in May, it reached only about 30,000 baskets; from the estimate given by the most extensive fruit-growers, the peach crop this year will amount to from 300,000 to 500,000 baskets!

The favorite varieties of peach we found to be the Crawford (early and late), Early York, George the Fourth, Cooley's Favorite, Honest John, Hale's Early (German), Early Tillotson to some extent, Old Mixon Free, Morris White, &c. Of pears, both standards and dwarfs seem to prosper well, and in some old orchards have attained a good size; but the blight has attacked them severely, and many are dying from its effects.

Chicago is looked upon as their market, by the producers of this region of country, and the trade with that section is rapidly increasing, to accommodate which Messrs. Ott & Candee have purchased the propeller J. Barber, added an upper deck and commodious upper cabin, accommodating about seventy five passengers. The Barber leaves for St. Joseph every alternate evening at nine o'clock, and during the brisk fruit season will make daily trips. Capt. R. Robbins and Clerk H. W. Perkins will be found gentlemanly and attentive.

The village of St. Joseph has a beautiful and commanding situation, but the citizens manifest but little interest in improving or beautifying the grounds. Many have a disposition, but very little to make the place attractive.

The most enterprise that developes itself to any extent, is that by a few individuals who have cut a ship canal about two miles in length, from the St. Joseph river, back towards the bluff on the east side of the marsh. At the east end of this canal a floating basin has sprung up called Brunson Harbor, named after one of the earliest settlers and most energetic, public spirited men of the town. This canal saves much heavy towing up the river, and as it completes the navigable waters of the St. Joseph and the Paw Paw rivers, is a work of great importance. The public spirited people have also constructed a substantial plank road along the canal, and the new town bids fair to become quite a shipping point for that district, as the steamers there have their regular landing, and from there nearly all the fruit and produce are shipped.

By the way, those who desire to visit this delightful region, and return the same day, will join the grand pleasure excursion, to be given by the steamer Plaisted, leaving the first dock above Rush street bridge, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Monday next; returning, leave St. Joseph at 7 o'clock p. m., arriving in Chicago at 12 p. m.

Camp Douglas Matters.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, five hundred and fifty eight more of Morgan's men arrived at Camp Douglas from Indianapolis, making about twelve hundred and fifty rebel prisoners now in this locality. Another lot is expected to arrive from Camp Chase to day. When the prisoners arrived, they said they would lie down upon the ground in the open square, in preference to going into the barracks—that all they wanted was water to drink. But fish they could not have, for the only hydrant upon the grounds was dry, and remained so for several hours. There was one well in the Camp grounds, from which the largest and comparatively water was probably used by the thirsty men. The Water Commissioners should see to it that this mishap does not again occur. There are now in Camp Douglas about nine hundred soldiers acting as guards, besides the prisoners, and all dependent upon a single hydrant for water; hence the importance of keeping the supply regular and abundant. (The water was turned off for some time at several localities in the southern part of the city yesterday morning.)

The prisoners express themselves well pleased with the location of the camp, and with the officers and soldiers. Of those who have expressed opinions upon the subject at all, full fifty per cent. have lost all hopes of the success of the Southern Confederacy,—are tired of the war, and anxious to take the oath of allegiance and go home, or engage in some business other than fighting.

Col. E. V. De Laird, of the 1st Michigan sharpshooters, is Commandant of the Post, and Capt. James S. Putnan Commandant General of prisoners, under whose government good order and discipline prevail throughout the camp.

Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr.

Brigadier General E. A. Carr, commanding the First Division of the 13th army corps, army of the Tennessee, is in town, and stopping at the Tremont House. Gen. Carr earned an excellent reputation during the recent campaign in Mississippi. It will be recollected that his division opened the battle at Fort Gibson, on the morning of the first of May, and alone sustained the brunt of it until the arrival of Logan's Division, and the charge on the left caused the enemy to evacuate the position and retreat across Bayou Pierre. The next battle in which Carr was heavily engaged was the battle of Big Black, on the 17th of May. The fight was begun and ended by this Division. It was a brigade from this command that made the gallant charge across the bayou, and into the rebel works at Big Black, taking prisoners a rebel force considerably larger than their own, and capturing eighteen famous pieces of artillery. Then again in the charges upon the rebel entrenchments in the rear of Vicksburg, on the 19th and 22d of May, it won immense distinction. The writer was placed in such a position that he could easily see the splendid valor displayed by the 22d Iowa, belonging to this command, which first entered and longest held one of the rebel works. In this latter engagement, as indeed in every one in which Gen. Carr participated, he displayed a degree of gallantry and disregard of danger which challenged the admiration of all who beheld it.

A New Tannery in Chicago.

We learn that L. Eliel & Co., of LaSalle, are about to establish a new enterprise in this city. They have purchased a number of lots on the North Branch Canal, for the purpose of erecting an extensive tannery, which is to be one of the largest establishments of the kind in the West. They will invest in lots and buildings, a capital of at least sixty thousand dollars. Mr. Louis Eliel, the senior member of the firm, intends removing to this city in a short time, to personally superintend this new branch of their already immense business.

FIRES.—John Coleman, evidently the worse for liquor, stood on the sidewalk near the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, on Wednesday evening, and addressed the most obscene and disgusting language to every woman who passed by. A policeman arrested him, and yesterday Justice McDonnel fined him twenty dollars and costs.

MILITARY.—We are desired to call attention to the order of Capt. Brand, in another column, commanding companies A and B, Ellsworth's Zouaves, to assemble at their armory this evening. The order is imperative, and the purpose of the meeting highly important.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At a stated conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, held on Tuesday evening August 18th, at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Architect having summoned to that asylum prepared for the blest, Sir Knight Martin F. Chamberlain, while valiantly wielding his sword in actual conflict against the armed enemies of our country, the Sir Knights of this Commandery, in conclave assembled, in testimony of their appreciation of his knightly worth, and their sorrow at his death, do

Resolve, That, by the death of Sir Knight Chamberlain, the country has lost one of its most valiant defenders of the faith; society one of its purest members; the army a brave and accomplished soldier, and we a Knight in the full vigor of early manhood, just as his dreams of glory began to be realized, and at the moment when the laurel wreath was almost within his grasp, yet the noble qualities of heart and mind, in single combat with the enemies of his country, won for him our warmest affections and our highest esteem. He fell like a true knight, with his face to the foe, and his memory will ever be cherished by us, and to his widow and fatherless child we tender our heartfelt sympathies and pledge our support in their affliction no words of confidence can assuage—no lapse of time efface.

V. L. HOLMES, E. C.

J. M. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

Every Man His Own Ice Dealer.

The question of the short supply of this delicate staple of luxury has been raised by ice dealers in this city, and which was made the occasion of an unprecedented increase in the price of the article, will never be raised again, if we may believe the following from a Paris letter. We can breathe more freely under the assurance that we can have as much ice as we need without being indebted to monopolists for it:

All Paris is rejoicing in a recent discovery of a method of manufacturing it in a speedy and simple manner, and at a small expense. The machine is styled *La Grande Glacière*. From a drawing and description now before us we gather the following:

A cylinder of metal—tin will answer—with a movable cover at one end, to be kept tightly in its place by a screw when used; with two openings, one at each end, to receive through two funnels the materials used; and a discharge cock at one end to discharge the contents when the cylinder is to be emptied when the apparatus required. This cylinder when properly charged is to be placed on a pair of rockers, so that a see-saw motion may be obtained. To every five hundred French grammes of water into ice (each gramme being nearly seventeen grains avoirdupois) it is to be mixed with one to five grammes of nitre, and seventy-five hundred grammes of sulphate of soda and eight hundred grammes of hydrochloric acid, muriatic acid. Into this preparation or bath, after the mixture of the three last ingredients with the water, is to be thrown a bottle of champagne to be *frapped*, or any other material required to be frozen. Then the cylinder is to be closed, and for seven or eight minutes give the cylinder or well-to-do mother-in-law, and you obtain the desired result. A solid block of ice of five hundred grammes may be produced by this operation. All this has been described in the scientific art of Journal des Parfumeurs, sec. No 6, where its effects are probably exhibited. These inventions are generally sold at from fifty francs to one hundred and twenty, according to the size. A little smaller at the pleasure parties, &c. Further, from a drawing and description sufficiently intelligible to enable any of our practical readers to construct one, it will may believe the half of what is said, our dependence for ice will no longer be upon the icemen, but on the chemists.

The Chicago Bethel.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

GENTLEMEN: An article appeared in your columns yesterday, signed by Messrs. V. Farwell, esq., and two other gentlemen, stating that the corner-stone published in the TRIBUNE, relating to the Bethel Church, was incorrect, and that the subject before the public is in error. Will all that now exists of the Bethel Church, I will say, definitely on the proposed union, is contained in the two letters published, which were given to the public through the request of the writer. It was interested that it was the honest and free opinion of the Directors of the Bethel Church, after fully considering the subject, that it was not at all advisable for the ministers and patrons of the Bethel Church to unite with the Young Men's Christian Association, and that the Bethel should be left entirely free to act in the matter as it may see fit. It will see the subject in its true light.

If the proposed union is not agreeable for the Bethel Church, and the Young Men, whose one building in their operations that the question would have been settled long ago. The Bethel has been, and for years to come will be, a free church, and the property will be held by the Directors of the Bethel Church, and not by the Young Men's Christian Association, or any one else, as they see by reading the correspondence. In reference to the effort to transfer the property of the Bethel Church to the Board of Publication, enterprise have from the hands of the Bethel Church, and the Young Men's Christian Friend Society, to the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago. This does not hardly look as many try to do in the name of the Lord. We are not ready to do this because which the property was given. Then there is the Bethel Church property, which was given by the Lord for the Lord's cause, and which is not to be sold for any other purpose. Further, we have no right to sell the property of the Bethel Church, and